

Leviathan Biomonitoring TAC Update
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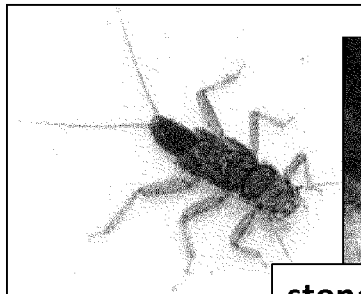
Summary of trends in **bioassessment** monitoring of
benthic macroinvertebrates 1998 - 2015

Based on contrasts to similar **reference streams**
(matched for size, elevation, geology)

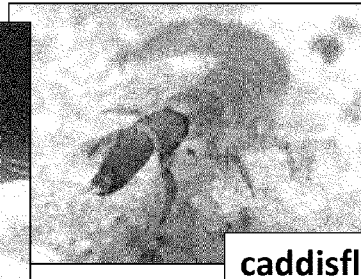
Including metals analysis and relationship to biological
indicators and **potential targets for attaining recovery**

Water quality indicators:

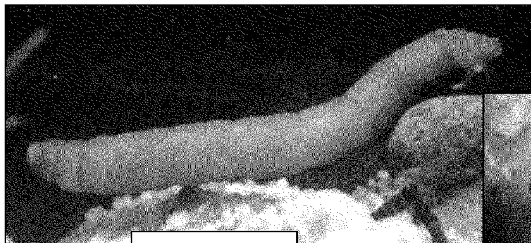
- >Diversity of life present, esp. of sensitive insects =EPT**
- >Tolerance of members of the community to pollution**
- >Density of organisms present (forming the food web)**
- >Changes with season, year, management & hydrology**
- >Comparisons of AMD-affected sites to references/controls**



stoneflies

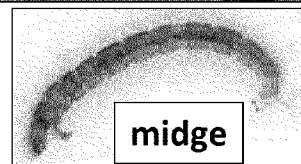
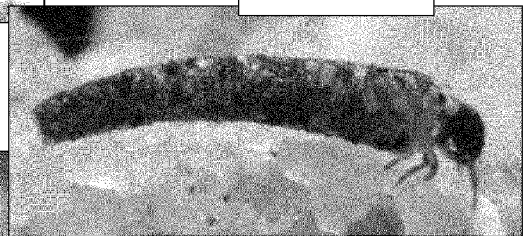
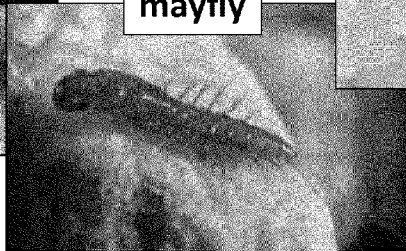


caddisflies



crane fly

mayfly



midge

**Biomonitoring Surveys
at Leviathan Mine streams:
Using stream invertebrates to measure aquatic
ecosystem recovery and responses to AMD
metals and treatment remediations**

- **Seasonal sampling in spring (June) and fall (September) for trends at beginning and end of treatment period**
- **Samples each site from replicated collections in riffle habitats using a D-frame net (lab IDs/counts >1500 each)**
- **Used throughout California for stream monitoring**
- **Coupled with metals chemistry of water and sediment**
- **Why? Provide support for knowing how remediation works to improve water quality and health of aquatic life and relation to levels of metals contamination**

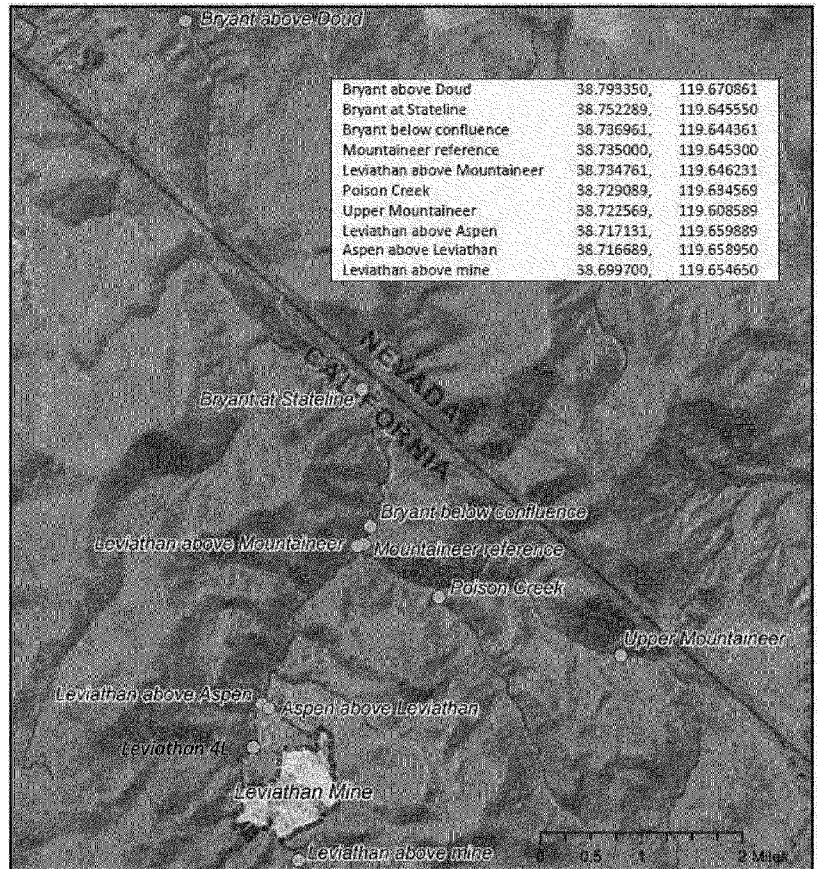
Where?

Leviathan/ Bryant Creek Watershed sample sites

In addition to Mountaineer as primary local no-AMD reference, other reference sites in the East Carson watershed include:

- Upper Mountaineer
- Leviathan, above mine
- Poison Crk
- Cottonwood Crk
- Monitor Crk
- Dixon Crk
- Snodgrass Crk

These match similar geology, geography, size and setting

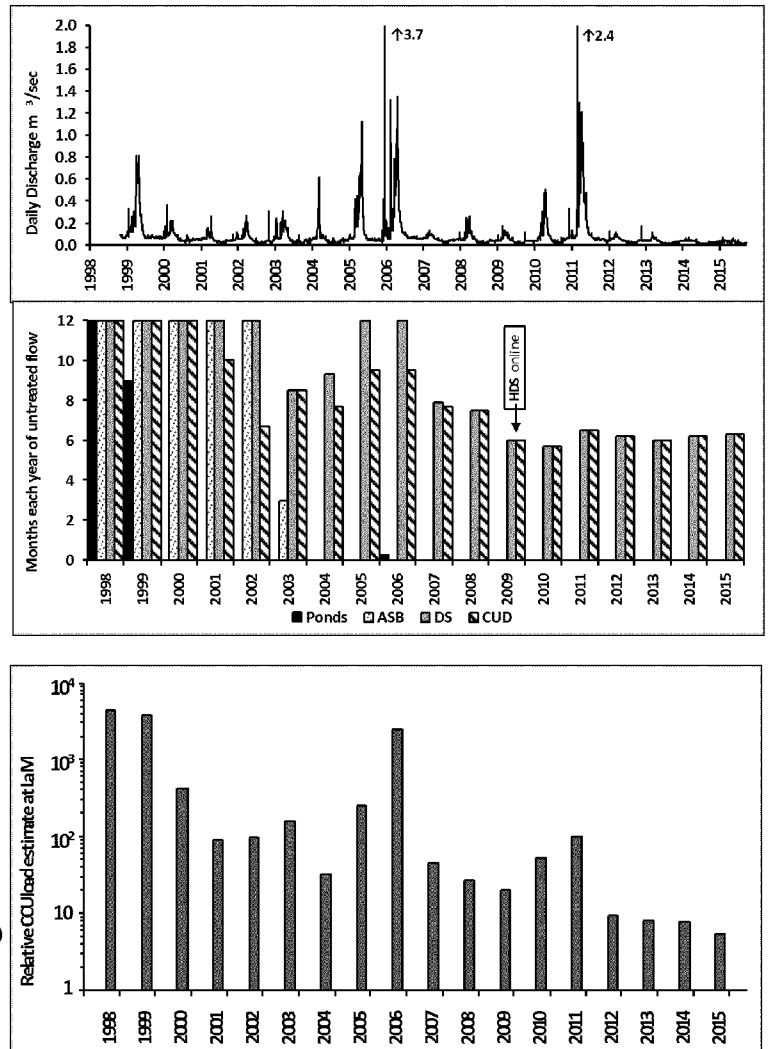


Hydrograph >

Remedial Treatments

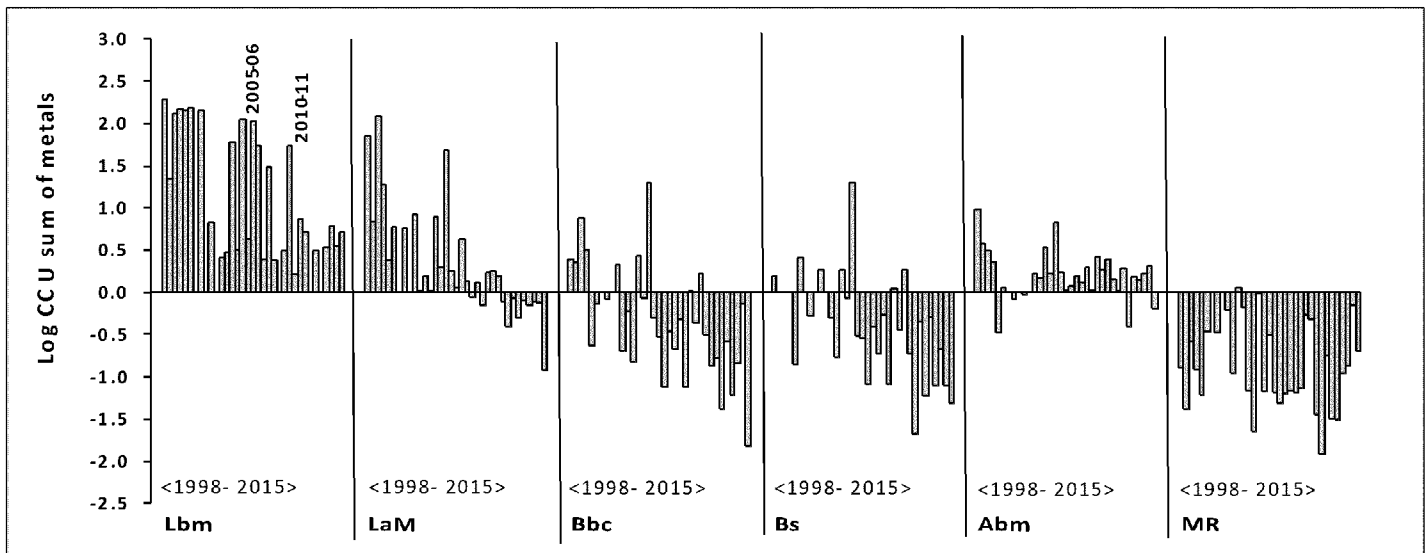
Relative Metals Load

- High flows 2005-06 and in 2011
- Drought 2012-15 and in 2007
- Improving capture and lower loads over time except high flow (note log scale)



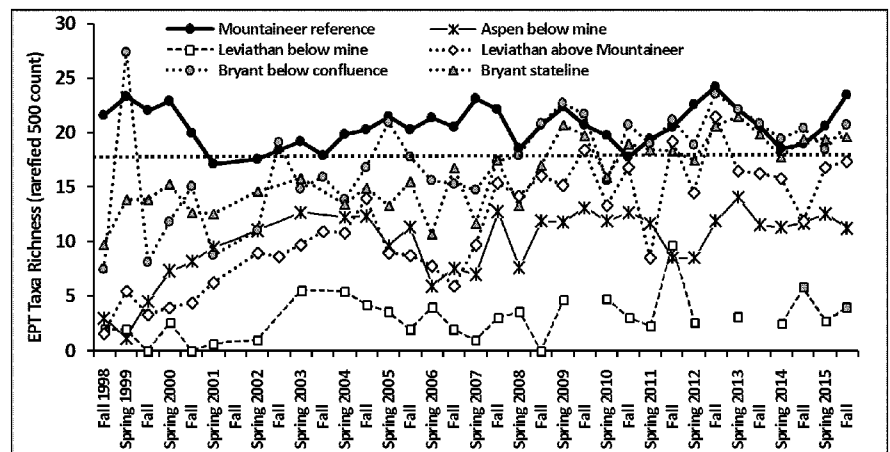
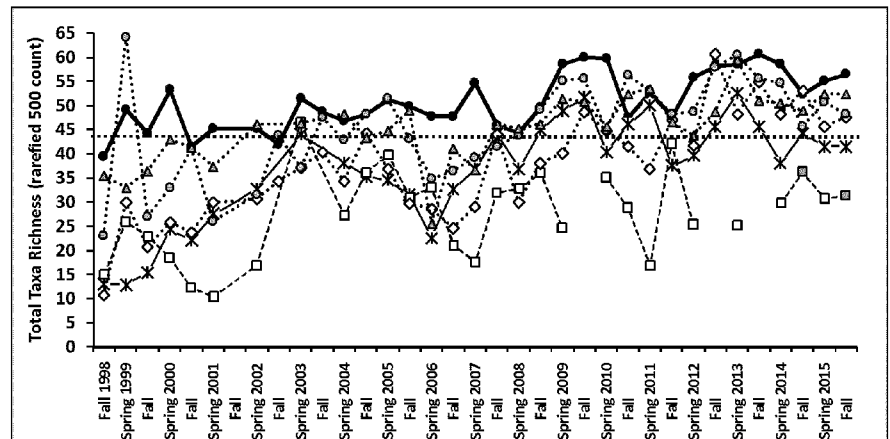
Expressing metals concentration in terms of toxicity to aquatic life: cumulative criterion units

- Physiological measures of concentration resulting in mortality to selected test organisms, eg LC50
- Sum over all metals present; 8 primary at Leviathan = Al, As, Cu, Fe, Mn, Ni, Se, Zn
- CCU = 1 is the expected level for toxic effects ($\log 1 = 0$)



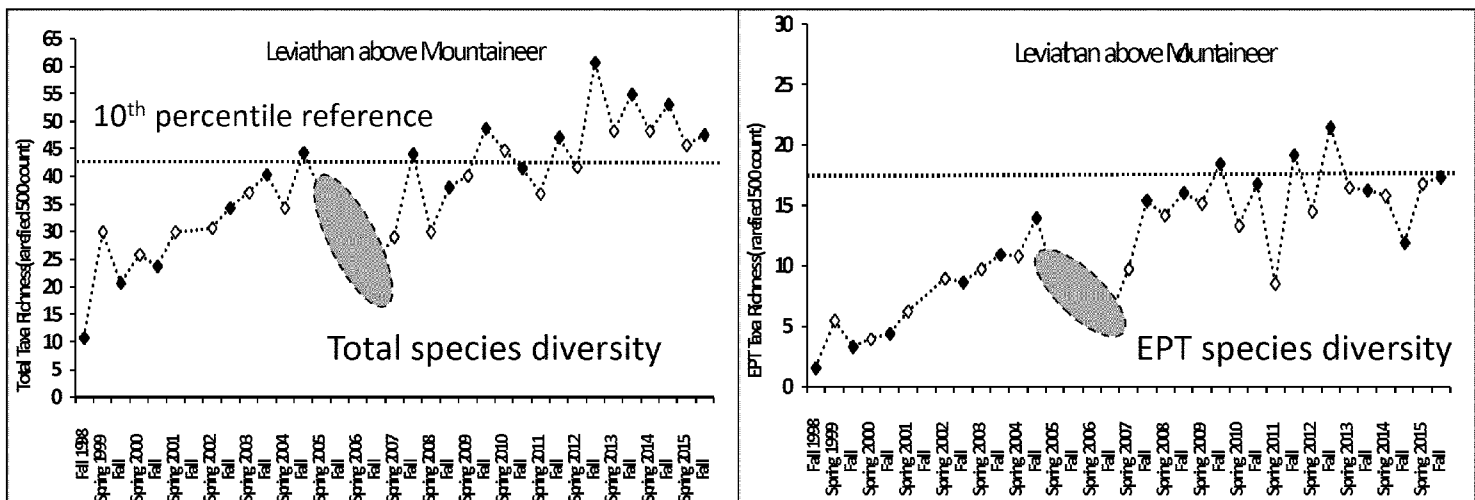
Biomonitoring trends 1998-2015: Diversity

- Dashed lines: 10th percentile of all reference streams (CA standard)
- Recovery progress is more complete when all species are plotted than just the more sensitive EPT
- Bryant recovered by both measures but other sites not yet attaining reference for the EPT diversity



Seasonal recovery and relapse: metals higher and diversity lower in spring >> metals lower and diversity higher by fall

- Leviathan above Mountaineer integrates AMD sources from Leviathan and Aspen but not diluted by Mountaineer Creek = used as an index site
- Lower diversity in spring (open ◇), increasing by fall most years (dark◆)
- Total & EPT diversity improve over time but in most years there is a seasonal relapse and recovery pattern except in high load years (early yrs and 2005-06)
- Metals high in spring after overwinter period without treatment, and reduced by fall of each year after summer capture and treatment



Stream Food Webs

The diagram illustrates the flow of energy and matter in a stream food web. At the top, **light** is shown entering the system, supporting **larger plants (mosses, red algae)** and **epilithic algae**. **coarse particulate organic matter** (represented by a leaf) enters from the left. **microorganisms (e.g., hyphomycete fungi)** are shown decomposing this matter. **Shredders** (represented by a caddisfly) consume the coarse matter. **Algae Grazers** (represented by a caddisfly) consume the epilithic algae. **microorganisms** (represented by small dots) are consumed by **Micro-Predators** (represented by a small worm). **fine particulate organic matter** is formed through **floculation** of dissolved organic matter and is consumed by **Collectors** (represented by a caddisfly). **vertebrate predators** (represented by a fish) consume the shredders and collectors. **Predators** (represented by a caddisfly) consume the micro-predators. A **Net-Spinning Caddis Filter Feeder** is also shown, consuming fine particulate organic matter. The flow of energy is indicated by solid arrows, and the flow of matter is indicated by dashed arrows.

light

larger plants (mosses, red algae)

epilithic algae

coarse particulate organic matter

microorganisms (e.g., hyphomycete fungi)

Shredders

Algae Grazers

microorganisms

dissolved organic matter

floculation

fine particulate organic matter

Collectors

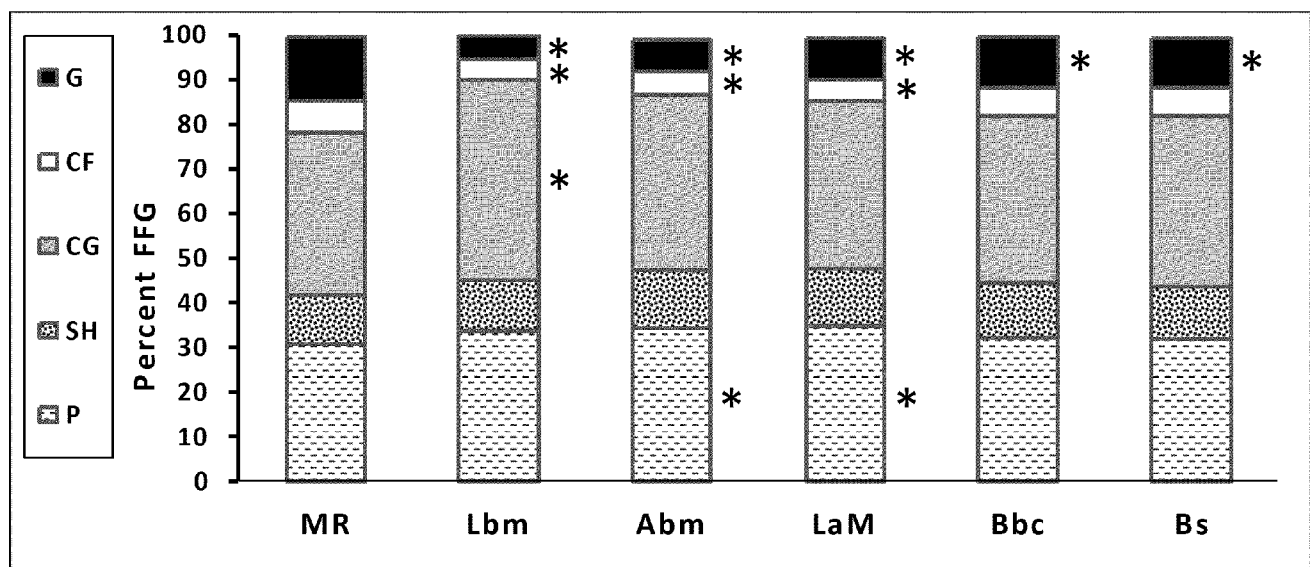
vertebrate predators

Predators

Micro-Predators

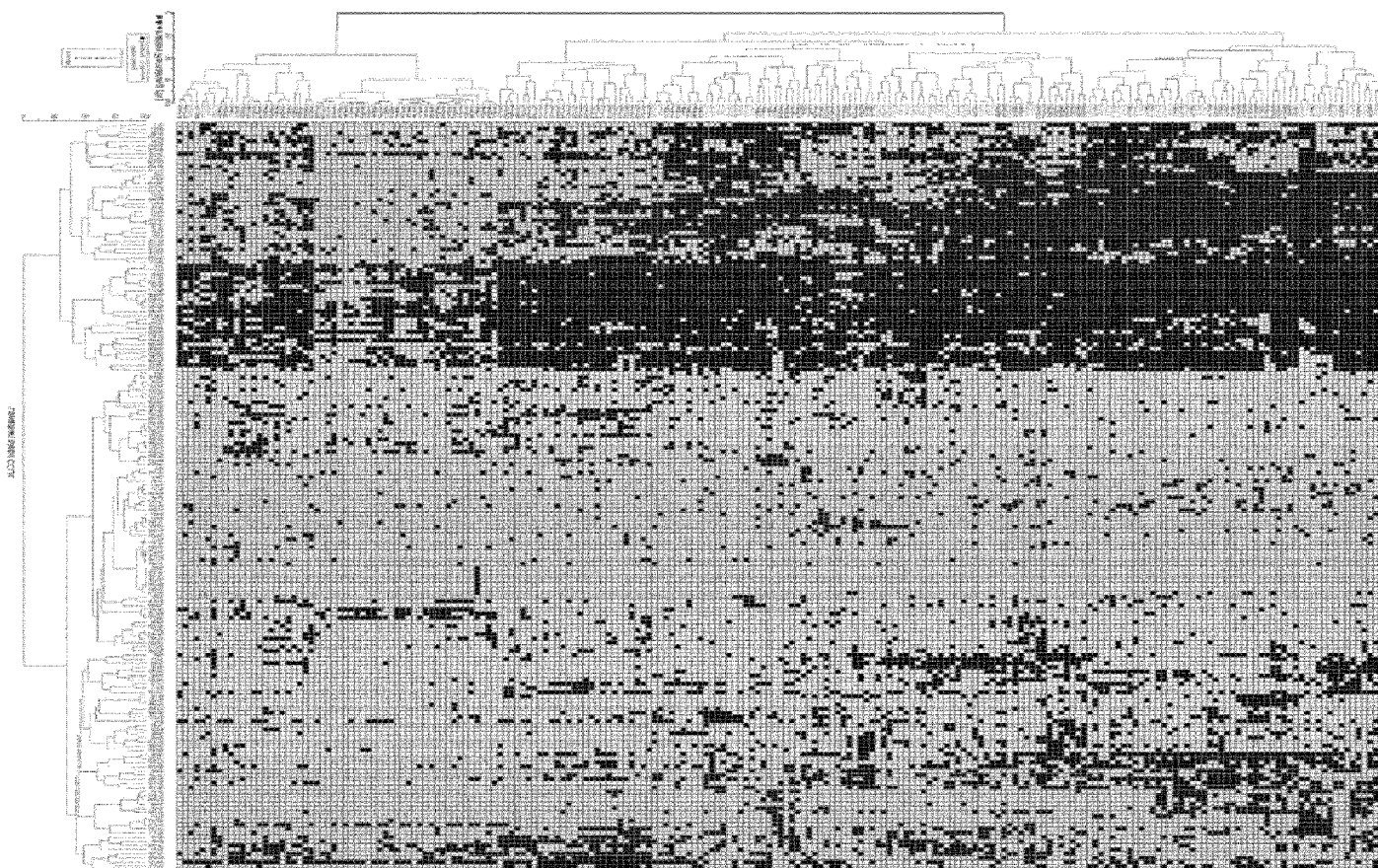
< Net-Spinning Caddis Filter Feeder >>>

How do the stream sites differ in the type of food web present?

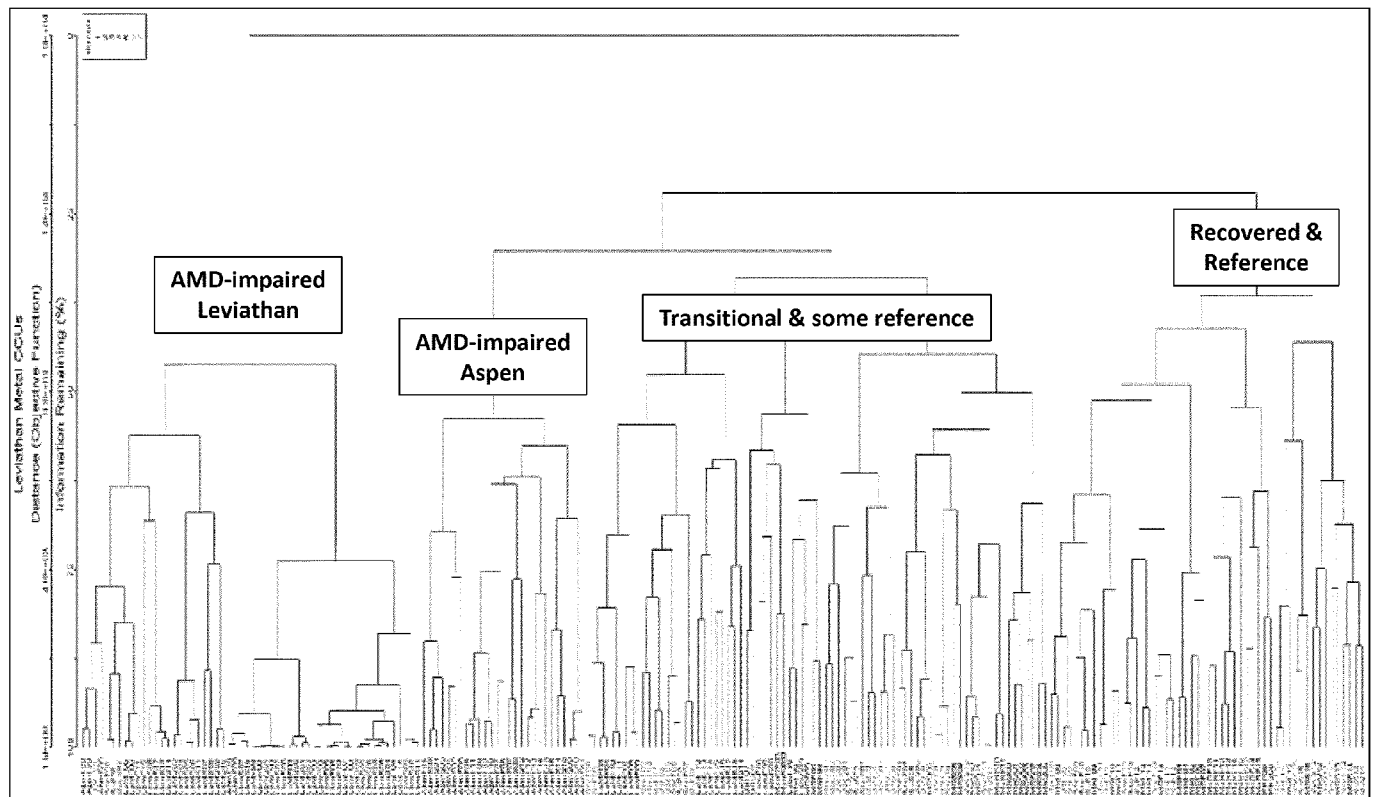


- Grazers of algae (G) and collecting filterers of suspended organic particles (CF) are reduced by AMD
- Gatherers of organic deposits (CG), mostly midges, greater at Lev below mine, and small predators (tolerant biting midge larvae) greater percent in Aspen & Lev abv Mtneer

“Fingerprint” of species X site



“Fingerprint” of site biological similarity



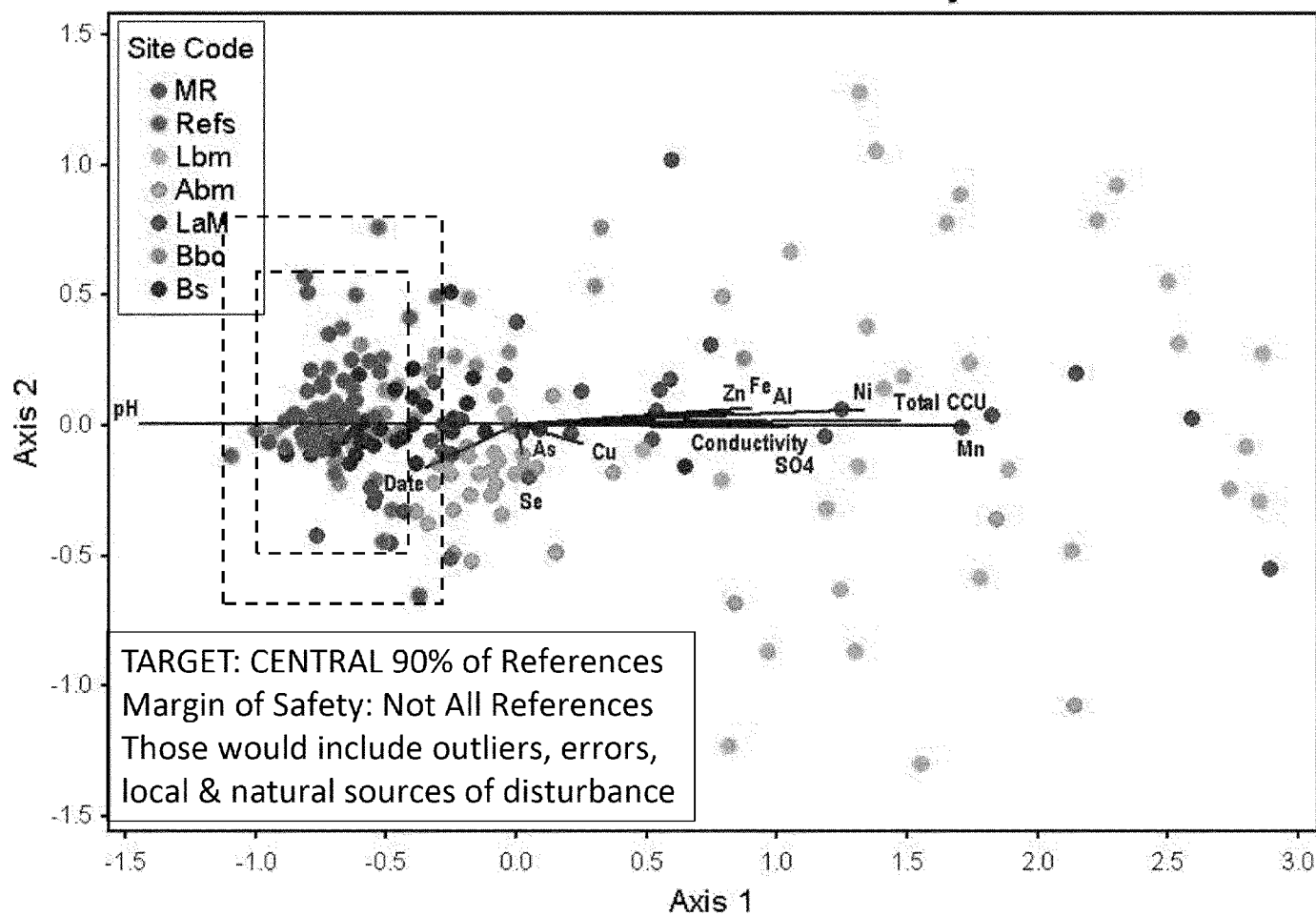
Leviathan below mine
Leviathan above Mtneer

Aspen

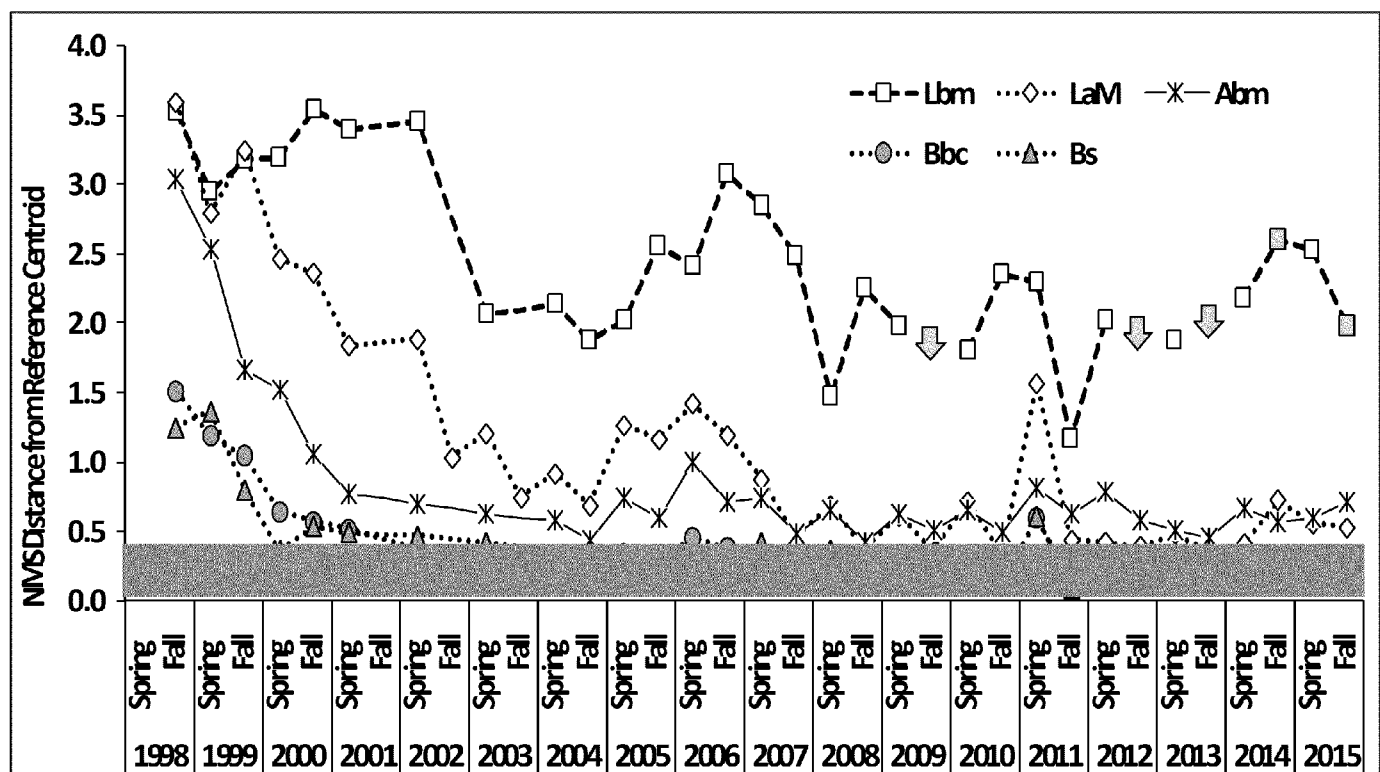
Mixed Bryant, Lev abv Mtneer,
some external references

Bryant, Mountaineer,
other references

NMS Ordination for Leviathan Mine Study Sites



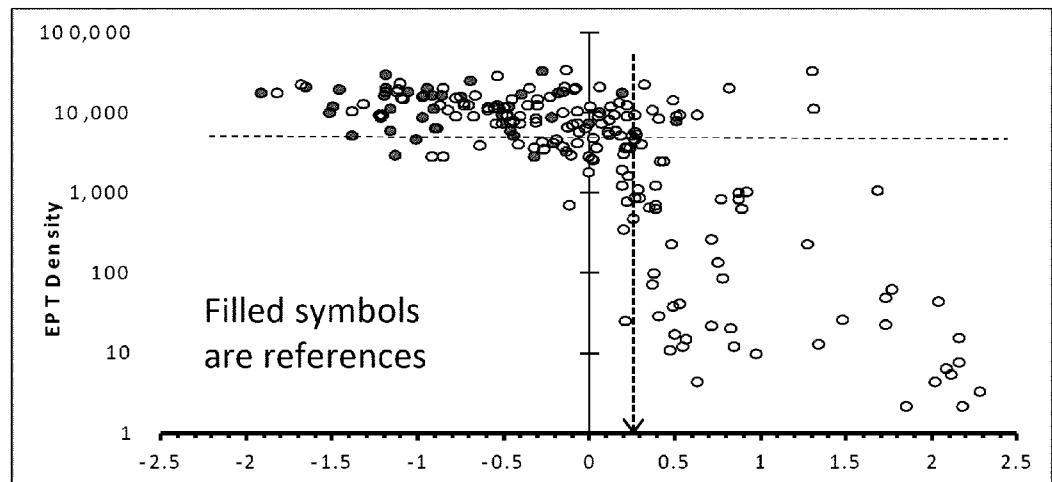
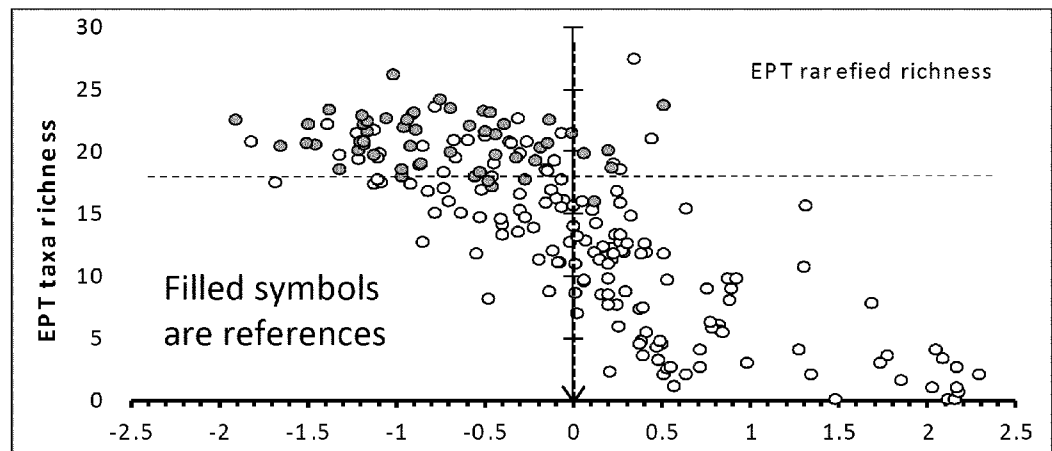
Advance towards recovery of reference community structure

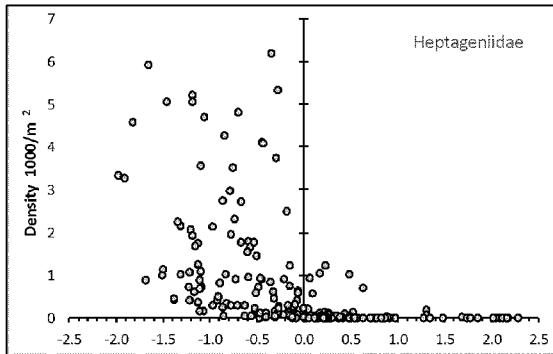


Effect Level Responses to Metals CCU

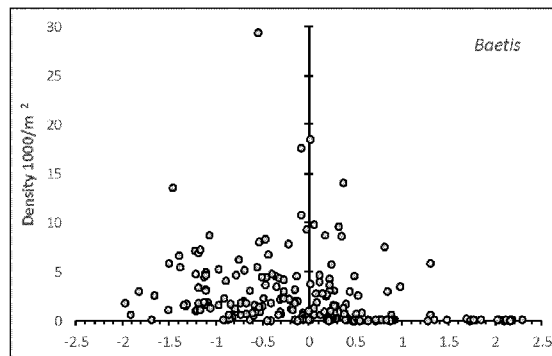
Examples:

- EPT diversity
- EPT density
- >10th %tile reference is acceptable (CA standard)
- 90th %tile of CCU values meeting the standard =
- Effect level, near CCU =1
- Observed matches predicted
- Indicates target level for control of metals



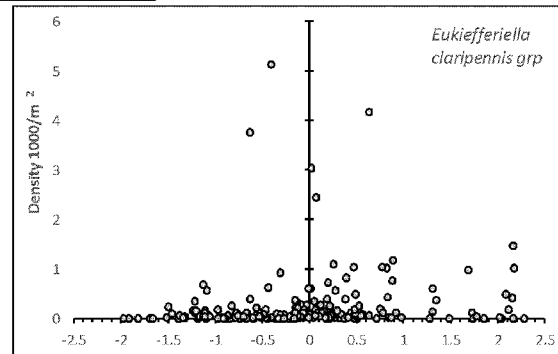


SENSITIVE



INTERMEDIATE

TOLERANT



Examples of
species responses

Summary of Long-Term Monitoring

- Seasonal patterns show that recovery often occurs by fall, near the end of the treatment season, but with exposure to untreated AMD when treatment ends, there is relapse and return to an impaired ecological state by the following spring (shows the need for both spring & fall sampling to demonstrate full recovery)
- Seasonal loss of integrity does not occur at reference sites
- Declining trends in metal CCUs parallel improving biological health and demonstrate effectiveness of treatments
- Bryant sites appear recovered to reference state
- Sites nearest mine and Leviathan above Mountaineer remain below reference EPT, but LaM approaching reference community
- Food web is altered by AMD, limiting proportions of rock-surface groups such as grazers and filter feeders (densities also lower)
- Ecological indicators show metal effect level near expected CCU=1
- 2016 Spring sample identifications completed; Fall 2016 underway